HALIFAX MINERVA.

VOL. I. HALIFAX, N. C. MAY 28, 1829. NO. 17

PUBLISHED AND EDITED
BY JOHN CAMPBELL.

CONDITIONS.

1. The Minerva will be printed every Thursday morning at $2 50 per annum in advance, or $3 if payment is not made within 3 months.

2. No paper to be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor; and a failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement.

3. Advertisements, making twenty lines or less, inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Longer ones in proportion. All advertisements will be continued unless otherwise ordered, and each continuance charged.

**** Letters to the Editor must be *post paid*, or they will not be attended

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED BY
R. KINGSBURY,
At the Brick Store.

A variety of Fashionable and Seasonable Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS;

Among which are many CHEAP and ELEGANT Articles. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARD-WARE, CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE,

Hats, Shoes, Leather,

IRON, NAILS, &c. &c. &c. and [illegible] to add to this week 700 [illegible] on hand

TURKS ISLAND SALT.

The above together with my former stock makes my assortment as general and complete as is usually found in a country store. The above goods will be sold on my usual accommodating terms. I therefore solicit all that wish to purchase any thing in my line to call at the Brick Store and examine before they purchase elsewhere, as my goods having been all purchased with Cash, I think I am justified in saying I am able to sell on as good terms as my neighbors; and am determined not to be undersold by any one.

Halifax, 17th April, 1829. 11—tf

New Spring Goods.

The subscribers are now receiving their *SPRING SUPPLIES* consisting of a Splendid Assortment of Seasonable and Fashionable

DRY GOODS;

Some of which are entirely NEW STYLE. Also:—A good assortment of

GROCERIES,
Hardware and Cutlery,
SHOES, HATS,
Leghorn Bonnets, &.

and many other desirable articles, in our line. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine our assortment, as we purchased our goods in New York very low, and are determined to sell them low.

HAWKINS & HARRIS.
Halifax, April 26, 1829. 13-tf

DR. N. L. B. STITH,

HAVING located himself in this Village, tenders his professional services in the various branches of Medical science, to the citizens of HALIFAX and its vicinity, and hopes by unremitted attention and assiduity to his profession, to meet and receive a portion of Public Patronage. He will be found at all times at his office, above the store House recently occupied by Messrs. A. A. B. Stith

April 2, 1829. tf—9

OLD BRANDY.

THE Subscriber has on hand about one hundred and twenty Barrels of old APPLE and PEACH BRANDY, from Two years old to Twenty, which he will sell low for cash or good paper, fourteen miles above the town of Halifax, and three miles from Wm. E. Webb's on the Warrenton road.

BENJ. EDMUNDS.
May 4th, 1829. 14—3w

Commercial and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscribers have opened in the town of Portsmouth, Virginia a Commercial Warehouse for the reception and sale of Foreign and Domestic Merchandize and Produce of all kinds.

The following are the terms on which they will, as Commission Merchants, transact business:

Farmers and Merchants who may consign goods or produce to them will be charged a commission of *two and a half per cent.* and NO CHARGES FOR STORAGE, if sold within thirty days. An advance in money will be made on consignments of country produce upon which the usual interest will be charged. If the advance be wished in merchandize it will be made in such articles as may be wanted, *at cost prices*, without interest. The New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond prices, deducting therefrom the necessary expenses of shipping, wharfage, drayage and commission, as charged in those cities respectively, may always be calculated on in this and the adjoining market, Norfolk. But the subscribers will hold themselves bound in consulting the interest of their friends, to avail themselves of either of the above named markets—and when prices will justify a shipment, it shall be made (if requested) upon the responsibility, and at the risque of consignees.

The correspondence of the subscribers with the northern cities, will enable them at all times to furnish correct reports of the actual sales of country and other produce, which they propose to make known, with the prices of this and the Norfolk market, to those who may consign to them.

They furthermore remark, for the information of farmers and others that may be disposed to avail themselves of their agency, that their warehouse is so situated as to enable them to receive consignments without the expense of drayage, wharfage, or exposure to the weather.

They will keep on hand and will always sell at the lowest prices

Groceries of all kinds,

SALT,
IRON, NAILS, &C.
AND
DRY GOODS.

Their assortment of the last named is now considerable, and will be so enlarged as to meet the demands of the approaching season.

Referring to the following named gentlemen for a knowledge of their character and integrity, they respectfully solicit consignments.

W. M'KENNEY & Co.

Portsmouth, Virginia, March 20, 1829. 12—3m

REFERENCE TO

Rev. Daniel Southall, Murfreesborough, N. C.
John W. Southall, Esq. do
Joseph G. Rea, Esq. do
Dr. Thos. Borland, do
James Scott, Esq. do

NEW SPRING Goods.

Just received, a supply of fashionable spring Goods among which are:

20 pieces Calicoes, all new style
Plain and Figured Gros de Nap.
Black, White and Pink Satins,
Yellow Bandanna Hkfs.
Gros de nap Hkfs. some very splendid.
Men and Women's *Linnen* Hose:
Brown Love Hats,
Brown Cambrics:
Brown French Drilling, Buckram:
Oil cloth, Denmark Sattens:
Belt Ribbons, fancy Vestings &c.
Ladies dressing cases, and an additional supply of GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, and MEDICINES;

All of which will be sold low for cash, by

J. HEMPSTEAD, Jr.
Halifax, N. C. March 1830. 7—tf.

R & J. DUNN & CO.,

INFORM their friends and the public, generally, that they have now on hand their supply of

SPRING GOODS,

which embrace a complete and very extensive assortment of every Desirable article of

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS;

Amongst which are

A splendid assortment of Silks,
Several pieces 4-4 Satin Levantcehs and Watered Gros de Berlin, quite a new article,
A beautiful assortment of Fine Thread Laces and Edgings
A most splendid assortment of Fancy Calicoes
A large stock of GROCERIES
A general assortment of Medicines, Drugs, Oils and Paints
Hats, Shoes and Hardware, in great variety

Which, with every other article usually kept in an extensive assorted Store, they offer for sale on the most favourable terms. Being confident that they can give general satisfaction as to price and quality, they respectfully invite their friends in town and country to call and examine their assortment.

Halifax, May 7th, 1829. 14—tf

FISH AND CORN.

WE have just received a consignment of cut

Herrings and Shad,

put up this season, at one of the most celebrated fisheries on Roanoke. We have also on hand a few hundred Barrels of CORN, neatly cleaned and finned; all of which we will sell low for cash.

R. & J. DUNN, & CO
May 13, 1829. 15—tf

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on Sunday evening last, a Negro Girl, named **ANNE,** about 19 years old, a very bright mulatto, rather low set; no marks recollected. The said Girl Runaway about six weeks ago from her former owner, and was found in Halifax, North Carolina, in the possession of one Allen Price, of Surry county, in this state. A reward of $20 will be given on the delivery of the above described girl to the subscriber, living in Petersburg, Va.

JOHN E. PENN
May 2, 6w—14

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having permanently settled himself in this place, respectfully offers his services in the several branches of his profession, the practice of PHYSIC, SURGERY and OBSTETRICKS (or MIDWIFERY,) to its inhabitants and the public generally. He can at all times be found at his office, opposite the Eagle Hotel, (or Big Tavern,) or at his dwelling, the next door but one below his office. He flatters himself that his three years experience will not be disadvantageous to his future success, both in obtaining and curing the diseased. He proposes to receive produce or any other marketable article, in the payment of his accounts. His charges will be regulated by Dr. Dean's, or any other regular practitioner's. The poor will be attended as usual.

MARTIN READ, M. D.
Halifax, May 16th, 1829. 16—

Lost or Mislaid,

A NOTE of hand, dated March 30th, 1829, given by A. A. B. Stith & Co. to James Halliday, indorsed and transferred by Mr. Halliday to the subscriber. This is therefore to notify A. A. B. Stith & Co. that they are not to make payment to any person except myself, and to caution all persons from trading for the said note.

WM. L. LONG.
May 18th, 1829. 16—3w

WELDON.

PURSUANT to an order of the Honorable the Court of Equity, holden for the County of Halifax, Spring Term, 1829, notice is hereby given to all purchasers of lots in the town of Weldon, from Samuel Blount, Guardian, &c. who have not complied with the terms of the contract, that they appear at the Superior Court to be holden for the County of Halifax in the town of Halifax, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, to show cause why the purchases made by them respectively under the decree of this Court should not be vacated and set aside.

E. B. FREEMAN, M. E.
May 5, 1829. Price adv. $2 00

A CARD.

The Roanoke Literary, Scientific and Military Institution.

CAPT. PARTRIDGE begs leave to inform the citizens of North Carolina and adjacent states, that the above mentioned Institution will be opened for the reception of students, at Littleton, county of Warren, state of North Carolina, on the FIRST MONDAY IN JUNE next. The Institution will be under the general direction of Capt. Partridge, and under the immediate direction of Mr. D. H. Bingham, who will be furnished with the requisite number of well qualified instructers in the various branches proposed to be taught. Mr. Bingham was educated under Capt. Partridge, at the American Literary, Scientific and Military Academy: is a gentleman of unblemished character, of good talents and acquirements, and has had several years experience as an instructer. He is believed to be well qualified to discharge the duties of his station. The organization and plan of education at this Seminary will be the same as at the Middleton Institution. The great object will be to qualify youths in the best possible manner, for the correct and efficient discharge of the duties of any situation in life, in which fortune or inclination may place them. The Military Exercises will occupy those hours of the day which are usually spent by students in idleness, and devoted to frivolous and useless amusement. They will occupy no portion of the time that would otherwise be devoted to study. The situation selected for the location of this institution is pleasant, and believed to be as healthy as any part of the United States. It is also entirely removed from the vicinity of any scenes of vice; and, consequently, under the strict but correct system of discipline that will be adopted, the morals of the pupils can be preserved from contamination. The pupils will board with the Superintendent and Instructers, and will thereby be placed more immediately under his and their personal observation and control. All further information respecting this Institution will be contained in a prospectus to be issued by Mr. B., to whom applications for admission into the Seminary, as well as for information, can be made.

Mr. B. has been favored with the following testimonial by his friends in Maryland.

Fredrick City, Md.
April 23, 1829.

Mr. D. H. Bingham being about to remove to North Carolina, for the purpose of engaging in a Classical and Military Institution, to be under the general direction of Capt. Partridge, the undersigned take pleasure in offering him a testimonial, to which his character and gentlemanly deportment fully entitle him. Mr. Bingham has resided some years in this city, and has been engaged in a Seminary similar in its character to that contemplated in North Carolina. We have thus had an opportunity to judge of his qualifications; but on that point we deem it unnecessary for us to offer any recommendation in aid of the circumstance, that he has been selected for the station by so distinguished a professor as Capt. Partridge, from amongst his very numerous and well informed pupils. We may observe, however, that he has distinguished himself here, by a degree of diligence, perseverence and regularity, calculated to insure him, any where, that success which we hope will reward his present undertaking.

Signed,
Hon. *Jno. Nelson,*
Hon. *Henry H. Warfield,*
Gen. *Thos. C. Worthington,*
Dr. *W. Bradley Tyler,*
Benj. Price, Esq.
Jos. M. Palmer, Esq.
Singleton Duvall, Esq.
Stuart Gaither, Esq.

☞ The Editors of the Raleigh Star, Fayetteville Observer, Newbern Sentinel, Washington Recorder and Elizabeth City Star, will confer a favor on the cause of science by giving the foregoing advertisement two or three insertions.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all whom it may concern, that the lands sold Lemuel Long, in 1828, known as the Quanky Tract, adjoining the lands of Thos. Onsby, Jos. H. McLemore, Benj. S. and Wm. L. Long, and Arthur Green, is yet unpaid for; and all and every person is hereby forwarned from trading for said land, unless subject to the purchase money yet remaining unpaid.

RICHARD H. LONG.
May 16th, 1829. 16—

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

At a special meeting of the Board for Internal Improvement held in this city last week, at which all the members were present, Governor Owen laid before the Board a letter which he had received from the Secretary of War proposing, "as it had been intimated to the Department that this State had already in its employment an Engineer engaged in improving the Navigation of Cape Fear River, should the course be approved of by the Governor, to place the expenditures of the appropriation of $20,000 made by Congress at its late session for improving the navigation of said River between the town of Wilmington and its mouth, under the direction of the Agents of the State; and should the views of the Department be approved, the Report and Maps and Surveys made by the United States Engineers would be forwarded to the Governor."

The Board, after duly considering this proposition, resolved, that as the General Assembly, at its last Session, had repealed that part of the Act establishing the Board of Internal Improvements, which gave them authority to employ a Civil Engineer, and the services of such an Officer appearing to them to be indispensable to the correct and proper execution of Works of this kind, that the interest of all parties would probably be best consulted, by the General Government undertaking to apply, under its exclusive authority, the appropriation of the $20,000 made by Congress for the Work in question, under the immediate superintendance of a Civil Engineer of the United States. As the State has at present in operation, under the management of a suitable person, a Dredging Machine, excavating a Channel through the Bulkhead—a Work necessary to be effected whatever other Works may be considered advisable,—it is deemed expedient that the operations of this machine be continued, until suitable arrangements can be made to place the whole Work under the management of Officers of the General Government.

Governor Owen being requested to make an immediate communication to the Secretary of War on this subject, his answer may be shortly expected; and we trust that the complete removal of the obstructions which have so long impeded the navigation of the Cape Fear will shortly be effected.

Raleigh Reg.

"The [illegible] coalition letter writer at Washington, says, in speaking of the "removals from office," it is almost enough to break one's heart "to see the number of illustrious families that are forced to break up their establishments and commence life anew." This is precisely the feeling, which, if it were not checked by salutary reforms and rotation in office, would fasten upon the country a species of hereditary official right, at utter war with democratic principles. As a part of the pretences for the dismissal of ranks and perpetuation of power, we have read with great curiosity the letters of several of the dismissed clerks to the Secretary of State, Post Master General, and other officers of the government. The singular [illegible] which State and [illegible]

[illegible] eolhegnes put into their letters, can only be matched with the hauteur and tone which the cast off nobility of any nation assumes when the spirit of reform approaches. "The illustrious families?" Pooh!

Nick.

MORE INDIAN MURDERS.

We regret to learn, by the gentlemen who came down the Arkansas, last week, that another party of our hunters have been attacked by Indians, and two of their number killed. The party was in the employ of Mr. L. N. Clarke, of Crawford county, and consisted of five persons, under the direction of Mr. Hart. A letter was recently received from Mr. Hart, detailing the particulars of the murder of two of his companions, John Sellers, a white man, and Jim Bradford, a Creek Indian, who was raised by the late Gen. Bradford. These men were sent out, on the morning of the 8th Jan. to hunt their horses; and when about a mile from the camp, were fired on by a party consisting of about 40 Osage Indians. The fire was instantly returned by Sellers and Jim, who were protected by a thicket, and was briskly kept up on both sides for more than an hour. It is stated that more than 300 shots were fired during the engagement. Mr. Hart and the two remaining men arrived, by a circuitous route, in sight of their companions, in time only to see them tomahawked by their savage assailants who immediately retired with the trophies of their dear bought victory without discovering the remainder of the party, or their property.

This disaster happened on Red river, about 100 miles above Cantonment Towson. Mr. Hart stated that it was a party of Osages who committed the outrage, and his statement is confirmed by Mr. Chouteau a trader among the Osages, who informed us, that a party of hunters of that nation recently returned from Red river, with two scalps, one of which they said was an Indian's, and the other a white man's. We hope the aggressors will not be suffered to go unpunished.

Intel. Reporter.

It gives us pleasure to record the departure of Mr. William Battle's boat Necessity, from his plantation on Neuse River, (a few miles below Cobb's Mills) for Newbern. The Necessity carried to market, 54 bales of Cotton; and we understand, that this is not the only instance, during the present season, in which the produce of our county transported down the Neuse, has met with a ready sale.

Fed. Reporter.

GOOD REASONING.

The Alabama Journal, of the 24th ult. says, "We publish but a half sheet this week. We do it, because we have no paper; we have no paper, because we have no money; we have no money, because those who are indebted to us do not pay us; and those who are indebted to us do not pay us, because the Lord only knows why."

The City Council of Boston has determined that the number of representatives from that city in the next legislature, shall be [illegible]

It is expected that Florida will be admitted into the Union as a state, during the present [illegible]

HALIFAX:
THURSDAY, MAY 28 1829

DR BURGESS'S ADDRESS

The following *Address*, delivered before the *Halifax Philodemic Association*, on their Anniversary Occasion, on Friday the 15th inst. by Dr A. S. H. BURGES, is published by the express request of that body.

—

Mr. President & Fellow-Members of the Philodemic Association:

You have, in the present instance, reposed in my hands a trust which I feel, truly, incompetent to discharge. In saying this, I hope I shall not be charged with an affectation of modesty; for I say it in entire sincerity. And, gentlemen, when you reflect upon the character of the duty assigned me, I cannot hesitate to believe that you will give me credit for earnestness and candour. What, in truth, is the task I propose, and which you have done me the honor to ask at my hands? To expatiate on the *value* of literature—to tread a field where the most brilliant lights of science are essential to enable us to steer a correct path—to cull flowers by the way—to weave a Parnasian garland and deposit it on this table, where refined taste is to come and to judge if there be in it real odour, or if it be a sterile plant, which has no sweetness even worth the "wasting on the desart air." I will only further premise, that I shall have need of your indulgence; because I shall be constrained to address you in a desultory way. On the evening of this day, two years, exactly, have forever flown on the wings of time, since the establishment of the literary institution, the second anniversary of which, we are now assembled to commemorate. You, Mr. President, now wear a badge which, according to the provisions of the constitution of the Association, distinguishes the fourth presiding officer of that assembly. It is unnecessary for me to say how or by whom the plan of spending two evenings in each month, in pleasant converse and mutual edification, was suggested. Yet a generous feeling will not withold from the original founders of the institution, the privilege of indulging, for a moment, in certain early recollections. For the notion may be romantic, but the remembrance of having done some good, of having contributed, even measurably, to the sum of human advantage, comes upon us, in this dreary waste of life, like the sunbeam which is sometimes seen to illumine and almost to vivify the cold flakes of the wintry snow, which like the "icicle that hangs on Dian's temple," is purer than any thing save that Heaven from which it descended. Borrowing, then, an idea from that indescribable mart of literature, the writings of the celebrated Dr. Johnson, let us, as regards these early recollections, indulge the remembrance. In what may be termed miscellaneous society, it is seldom that we witness any thing more than individual propensity, rarely accompanied by action, in behalf of what immediately pertains to science. At the same time we behold enterprize at work, and all its energies, if I may so express myself, employed to spread the canvass to the gathering gales of Heaven, on every sea—to distrain from each quarter of the world the rich tributes of commerce. We may, therefore, esteem it fortunate—a singularly felicitous circumstance—that it should have occurred to you, Mr. President, and other fellow-members of the Association, to unite in the formation of a society, the good effects of which are, already, so conspicuous. Never can I forget that the idea of the stability of such an institution was derided as utopian—a mere chimera. It was said that the novelty of the thing having gone by, the spirit which dictated its adoption would subside, and that even the reminiscence of its existence would be lost, as perfectly as the returning billow of the ocean effaces the parted wave which marks the wake of the stately ship. These apprehensions have proved ungrounded by the lapse of time. Circumstances, by observation, stamp durability on the existence of your association. Happy are we, that such are its prospects. Happy are we, that such is the prosperity of an institution, hallowed by its location, as the birthplace of the constitution of North Carolina, as once the residence and once adorned by the fame and powerful talents of a Davie and others. 'Tis true, "these suns have set," and in the pathetic language of the poet, the exclamation is extorted from us,

"Arise some other such."

But the monument of their services is found in the records which are to send to posterity the history of your state; found in the debates of the convention which formed her constitution and other acts of public utility, of private worth, of elegant and munificent hospitality. Passing from things more immediately local and personal, it is to be expected, as connected with the object which has this day called us together, that I should say something in a general way on the progress and state of Literature. What I shall say must, necessarily, be crude, desultory and imperfect. The theme is wide—the materials most abundant; but the difficulty of selecting from so wide and variegated a field; of concentrating what is useful and interesting so as to come within the limits of an address, necessarily circumscribed, added to my own deficiency in information, taste and talent, must obviously detract from the merits of the discourse. I forbear, gentlemen, in the brief retrospect we propose, to advert to that gradual developement of science, which occurred from its first dawn, after the lapse of the dark and Gothic ages. Even amid Egyptian darkness, improvements, though faint, in moral and intellectual knowledge, announced the coming of a brighter light; but it was reserved for Greece—ancient Greece—to bask in the blaze of meridian day. Here, as is well known to you, the arts and sciences attained their highest perfection. The subject may appear old; but how, to those who have associated for the purpose of literary improvement, can the theme prove old or tedious, which recalls the remembrance of the land where Solon and Lycurgus taught—where Themistocles and Miltiades fought. It is, indeed, dear to our classic recollections, as associated with our earliest and finest impressions in learning—as forming the most delightful picture in the scene, when the mind's eye reverts to the landscape on which our education appears. Here, gentlemen, must we look for the original models, from which is derived all that is useful in practical science and the arts; wise in legislation; famous in war; powerful in eloquence, and sublime in history; while from the pen of her Homer, in Epic grandeur, flows that rich tide of song, which will descend to the remotest ages of the world—'till, indeed,

"A new creation springs in purer skies."

Greece—ancient Greece has been erased from the great map of the world; but like the mild glories which play on the western horizon, after the orb of day with his own fires has sunk from our view, she has left lights that irradiate a world, from which she has parted. O, land of the unforgotten valiant and wise! Land, famed as "coldly sweet and deadly fair;"

"Your's is that loveliness in death,
That parts not quite with parting breath;
Expressions last receding ray,
A gilded halo hovering round decay,
The farewell beam of feeling past away."

Leaving Athens, the cynosure of learning and refinement, science made her way to that imperial city, which was once justly and emphatically styled, "mistress of the world." Rome, too, had her proud day; and the Augustan age will live in the records of History as an era memorable in the annals of literature. But, Gentlemen, while inclination would lead us to pause and ponder on the ancient glories which so justly pertained to the "city of the seven hills," the necessity of circumscribing this address impels me to pass on, and hasten through the desultory and imperfect view proposed.

States and Empires have their fall. Let us, by one remark, make a useful application of the subject. Rome, like her elder sister Athens, yielded to the gradually uprooting, and dilapidating power of luxury, effeminacy and corruption.—As a natural consequence she became a prey to tyranny. Had she remained virtuous as a nation—had she been suitably jealous and watchful of her rights, and guarded against the moral evils adverted to, Nero, it is true, might have burnt her fair edifices and stately domes—Caligula might have tyranised over her citizens—but the genius of her liberty would have still soared aloft, and Cæsar never would have usurped the crown:—For then the

"Tyrant would have been prostrate in the dust,
And Rome, indeed, been free."

How happy are we, as a people reposing in the conviction, that by the salutary warmness of such examples, we shall duly profit, that we stand in dread of no usurping Cæsar or Cromwell, but that we live under the protection of a constitution which we love and revere; and that the executive power of our government is confided to that "war worn veteran, who has received the highest honor which human power can confer—whose oaken chaplet, tho' mingled with leaves of cypress, is beautifully intertwined with the ever green laurel of victory."

After the irruption of the Goths and Vandals by which the Roman Empire became a dead letter in the calender of literature, as well as politics, there is, for a long period, no green spot upon which the retracing eye can repose with interest. The feudal age which, it must be allowed, possesses interest for the politician—yet has none or but little for the scholar.—The first solid organization of the English government, which took place under the reign of Alfred the great, laid something like a corner stone for the beautiful and grand superstructure, which by gradual advancement, thro' succeeding ages, was completed, and dedicated to the cause of virtue knowledge and refined taste.

It was my design, gentlemen, in this address to have glanced at the respective periods of History, which were particularly remarkable as shedding new lights in science—as productive of peculiar good in the business of imparting knowledge to man, and of adding to the sum of human happiness. But I find the scheme impracticable from its extensive character, and the polite attention with which I am honored by my audience, ought not to be imposed on.

I would, otherwise, dwell with pleasure, as worthy your attention, on the gradual progress of literature—the interest, by way of illustration, which one naturally must feel in comparing the crude—unpolished style of the earlier reigns of England with the more refined period of Elizabeth; when Shakespeare wrote those immortal works which has placed his name on the highest pinnacle of intellectual glory. From thence to the polished, the gay and dissolute court of the last of the unfortunate line of the Stewarts; and indulge our admiration and respect for the galaxy of literature which addorned and still shines with indescribable lustre, in the long line of the House of Brunswick. The aspiring mind glows at the recollection of her Philosophers; her Bacon, her Newton and her Lock. Her historians; her Clarendon, her Henry, her Hume and her Gibbon. How deeply interesting to dwell even in imagination on those highly cultivated powers of mind which distinguished a Chatham and a Burk; a Pitt and a Fox; to listen in the "whispers of fancy" to that eloquence which

"Could raise a mortal to the skies,
Or call an Angel down;"

To hear and to contrast the polished style and playful wit of a Canning, with the lofty and almost awful oratory of a Brougham.

And from the more profound and important business of History and eloquence, to pass into the fairy bowers of Poetry, to be borne away by the high toned melody of a Campbell; the witchery of a Scott; the matchless verse of a Byron; "whose sun blazed in a tropical tornado, and was eclipsed by the pale beams of death at noon." But, Gentlemen, this intellectual feast is necessarily denied us.—And I leave the foreign field whose margin we had touched, and with pleasure come home to our own beloved and native land. And if example is to prove an incentive to the cultivation of talent, and worth, and virtue, shall it be said we have it not here—aye, even in North Carolina, our own state? No! not while we can boast the names of such men as were William R. Davie, Alfred Moore, Judge Haywood and Archibald Henderson, & in our day, a Gaston, a Stanly, and him "severe in youthful" talent, George E. Badger.

These names are associated in our mind with all that we can conceive great in morals powerful in talent and the force and charms of true eloquence. Let them serve as beacon lights to illumine and light the aspirants for true distinction among you, to just renown and lasting fame. The examples of these *strong men*, may serve as a "cloud by day and a pillow of fire by night," to lead you to the promised land of human greatness. May such be the case. A due attention to the exercises of your association, and a zealous encouragement of all its designs and objects, will aid you in the means for the attainment of this enviable state. Let none despise small beginnings. Tho' in existence but two years, we have already witnessed such good effects from your association, in harmonizing discordant feelings, engendered by human passions, and in the improvement of the minds of its members, that we have all encouragement to renewed ardour and perseverance. Deeply convinced of these truths I would for myself, and in your behalf, hail the rising character of the association; and, in taking leave of the subject, apostrophise it in the words of the dying patriot his country—"*Esto preclara—esto perpetua.—Be famous!—Be perpetual!*

Horses.—The following remarks upon horses are copied from the publication of an eminent farrier in Europe, and we think them worth the perusal of farmers generally.

"The pulse of a horse in health, is from 36 to 40 beats in a minute, and may be easily felt by prefixing the finger gently upon the temporal artery, which is situated about an inch and a half backwards from the corner of the eye.

"Horses have not the faculty of pukeing, or even belching wind out of their stomachs, and therefore are peculiarly subject to wind cholic.

"When a horse has been overridden, bloody spots may be seen in the white of his eyes.

"A limber dock is sure evidence of a limber back; that is a weak one.

"A horse that is hardy and good for business, has a short back bone, which terminates forward of the hip bones.

"A decoction of white oak bark, will kill botts by tanning them, and they will become so shrivelled as scarcely to be discernable when discharged.

"The principal signs of a good horse are these: the eyes are set apart in the head, and large and bright; the quirl high in the forehead, one or two in the neck is a good sign; the neck well set on high; the shoulder blades pretty high, and converging to a point; the breast full and large, and so also behind; the body round, for flat bodied, or slab sided horses are weak natured; the dock still going wide behind, for if the gambols knock together, it shows that the horse is feeble; chewing the bit when provoked, is good sign.

"It is a Spanish proverb that 'a dapple grey will sooner die than tire."

Baboons at the Cape of Good Hope.—On the hills near Simmons Town, at the Cape of Good Hope (says Lieut. Shipp, in his Memoirs,) whole regiments of baboons assemble. These rascals, who stand six feet high, and are most abominable thieves, used to annoy us exceedingly. Our barracks were under the hills, and when we went to parade we were invariably obliged to leave armed men for the protection of our property: and even in spite of this they have frequently stolen our blankets and great coats, or any thing else they could lay their claws on. A poor woman, a soldier's wife, had washed her blanket, and hung it out to dry, when some of these miscreants, who were on the watch stole it, and ran off with it into the hills, which are high and woody. This drew upon them the indignation of the regiment, and I we formed a strong party armed with sticks and stones to attack them, with the view of recovering the property, and inflicting such chastisement, as might be a warning to them for the future. I was on the advance, with about twenty, and I made a detour to cut them off from caverns, to which they always flew for shelter. They observed my movement, and immediately detached about fifty to guard the entrance, while others kept their post, and we could distinctly see them collecting larger stones and other missiles. One old grey-headed one, in particular, who often paid us a visit at the barracks, and was known by the name of Father Murphy, was seen distributing his orders, and planning the attack with the judgement of one of our best generals. Finding that my design was defeated, I joined the *corps de main*, and rushed on to the attack, when a scream from Father Murphy was a signal for a general encounter, and the host of baboons under his command rolled down enormous stones upon us so that we were obliged to give up the contest, or some of us must inevitably have been killed. They actually followed us to our very doors, shouting in indication of victory, and during the whole night we heard dreadfull yells and screaming, so much so that we expected a night attack.

In the morning, however, we found that all this rioting had been created by disputes about the division of the blanket, for we saw eight or ten of them with pieces of it upon their backs as old women wear their cloaks. Among the number strutted Father Murphy. These rascals annoyed us day and night; and we dared not venture out unless a party of five or six went together.

A few years previous to the French revolution, a young lady, an orphan of the age of seventeen, and very rich was married to a young man without fortune. They had lived in the most perfect happiness; and it was with the utmost astonishment that their neighbors and friends heard of their intending by mutual agreement, to take advantage of the new law of divorce by mutual consent; but their surprise was still greater when two or three days after, they saw them married to each other again. The reason was that the young lady's guardian had only consented to the first union upon the conditions that the lady's whole fortune should be secured to her; so that the husband could not engage in any beneficial use of the capital. The marriage was dissolved by the revolutionary law of divorce; and the lady being thereby made mistress of her fortune by being of age, she proved her liberality and affection by making her husband master of her whole property.

A clergyman catechising the youths of his parish, put the first question in Heidelburg's Catechism to a girl—"What is your only consolation in life and in death?" The poor girl smiled, and no doubt felt queer, but did not answer. The priest insisted—"Well, then," said she, "if I must tell, it is the little shoemaker that wears a striped jacket."

A gentleman sat down to write a Deed and began with—"Know one woman by these presents." "Your are wrong," says a by-tander, "it ought to be, Know all men." "Very well." answered the other "if one woman knows it, all men will know it of course."

A Clerical Mistake.—Considerable surprise, not unmingled with a sort of ludicrous terror, was excited on a Sunday lately, in a small missionary chapel at Struy, Strathglass. On the arrival of the pastor, Mr. D. Chisholm, the congregation proceeded as usual to enter the chapel, but they speedily drew back on observing the pulpit occupied by a black-faced imp with horns, the head of which just peeped above the cushion, as if engaged in quietly surveying the interior of the church. Of course, this strange visitant could be nothing but the evil one himself, come to try the faith of the worthy minister. An examination, however, took place, when the fears of the simple mountaineers were quieted and turned into ridicule on finding the horned intruder to be only a black-faced Highland sheep, belonging to the inn-keeper at Struy, which had got on the roof of the chapel to nimble at some green turfted grass which tempted its approach; and coming to a frail part of the roof, it had fallen through, and lighted in the pulpit.

The Fayetteville Observer says, 'we have never known an occasion on which the feelings of our townsmen have been, with such unanimity, so agreeably excited, as on learning, a few days ago, that the Hon. John D. Toomer had received the appointment of Judge of the Supreme Court, acant by the death of Chief Justice Taylor.'

THE ROANOKE TRADE.

We sometime since promised to give some views in relation to the interesting subject of the Roanoke Trade. We now, though not so fully as then contemplated, redeem our pledge. It may not be amiss to premise, that the friends of the trade have been, in some degree, chagrined at a failure of the first Steam Boat employed in its use, to make a repetition of its visits to its intended point of destination. We are still unaware of the precise nature of the alledged obstacles to the fulfilment of ours, and the wishes of so many concerned. Knowing, however, the great interests involved in the business, we can do no less than apprehend, and, indeed, feel confident, that effective measures will speedily be adopted in relation to the whole business.

There are now employed, in transporting produce to Weldon from the upper country, twenty batteaus. These are found insufficient for the trade; and an additional number is constructing at various points on the river. It is believed that from fifty to one hundred will find active employment during the next winter and spring; and that, for several subsequent years, as the trade increases, the number will require to be increased.

It is already known that a company has been formed at Norfolk, for the purpose of transporting produce from Weldon to that place and with commendable zeal have purchased a steam boat and built eight schooners, which are now constantly engaged in the business. The experience already afforded on this subject, however, show, very clearly, that the steam boat draws too much water to be well adapted to the trade of the Roanoke river; and that in consequence thereof she has not been able to reach the falls of the river or the neighborhood since the first trip. It would seem, therefore, to be the interest of all concerned, that another boat, better suited to the trade, should be substituted; and we venture to make the suggestion, that the proper consideration may be given to the subject, by the company at Norfolk.

It is supposed that there are at Milton, (Caswell county,) ready for transportation, from 600 to 1000 hogsheads of Tobacco; and, perhaps, as much more at Danville. In addition, large quantities are daily arriving from Mecklenburg, Va. and other counties.

We may farther suggest, as an incentive to renewed exertions on the part of the company, that the great quantity of Cotton which, under a season ordinarily favorable, will be raised in Halifax, Warren, Franklin, Nash, Northampton and Granville, and probably from a large part of the fertile country which borders on the Yadkin river, will, doubtless, seek a market at Norfolk.

Taking the whole matter into review, and assuming the fair position that capital will seek its legitimate employment at that point to which trade tends, we see no reason why Norfolk, with her fair harbour and contiguity to the ocean, should not become the depot, and afford an outlet, for as rich a tract of country, saving perhaps the Mississippi with its tributary streams, as can be found in our whole country. We cannot but believe that the Virginia and North Carolina Transportation Company will effect, by due energy and enterprise, what will so materially enhance the interests of the parties respectively concerned.

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Since the foregoing was in type, we have much pleasure in stating, the Steam Boat, Petersburg, Capt.

M'Rae has arrived. She reached here on Tuesday evening last. In the manner of her previous despatch, after an hours respite, she proceeded to Weldon, and returned here yesterday morning.

We have satisfaction in availing ourselves of this appropriate occasion to explain a remark which occurred in our paper of the 7th instant; and which, by some, might possibly have been misconstrued in an editorial paragraph, in which was noticed a failure of the arrival of the Petersburg, at the time when her return was anxiously contemplated, it was said that the Boat had proceeded within 40 or 50 miles of this place and returned. The expression also occurred 'let those concerned look well to their interest.' Apprehending, upon reflection, that some mis-construction of our remarks, as above adverted to, might take place, we would say, that our intention was to direct attention to the removal of certain obstructions in the Roanoke—such, for instance, as the sand bar at a point called Bell's Falls, (about 15 miles below this) some remaining logs in the channel, et cetera, instead of applying our labour uselessly, because not needed, at other places. We should extremely regret if our remarks should be so misapplied, as to bear even the semblance of censure on Capt. M'Rae; who, by the courtesy of his deportment, has acquired here the respect and esteem of all who have had the pleasure of his acquaintance. We may add, too, that his indefatigability in proceeding up our river, in an unusual low state of its waters, affords the best assurance of his zeal and determined perseverence in the important and all absorbing business in which he is engaged, and for the transaction of which, as far as duty involves him, he has been most judiciously selected by those concerned.

In allusion to the remarks which precedes this article, we have much gratification in saying, and that from unquestionable authority, that it is intended to construct a Steam Boat which shall have a draught of water not exceeding two foot and a half. But we would respectfully suggest, and in accordance with the opinions of judicious and interested friends lately consulted, that the Petersburg would be peculiarly suited, at all times, to ply between Elizabeth-City and Plymouth; and that, especially during two or three summer months, the boat proposed to be constructed, on the plan above alluded to, would be well adapted to our river.

In the mean time we may give assurances to our friends in the upper country, that the same facilities which now exist will still be afforded the transportation of their produce. Our limits constrain us to defer further remarks.

"Corrector" has been received; but we must decline its publication. *We* should indeed believe that we were publishing *"an insult upon virtuous principles,"* were we to admit into our columns an essay in which the terms "barefaced thief," "impudent scoundrel," "unprincipled rogue," "villanous character" &c. &c. are so unnecessarily and unjustly *forced* in. Our columns will be open to Corrector, when he shall write in a less impassioned style—not before; and Corrector may rest assured that his abuse of the Editor will not alter his determination.

FOR THE HALIFAX MINERVA.

Si quid novisti rectius istis
Candidus imperti: si non, his utere mecum.

Sir:—The public have been notified that a meeting of the Stockholders of the State Bank will take place early in the ensuing month, for the purpose of deciding whether the operation of the Bank is to continue as heretofore; or whether, under all circumstances, it is not expedient to discontinue its ordinary operations, and commence a process of winding up and closing the affairs of the Bank. It cannot be disguised, nor ought it to be, that the propositions thus to be agitated, are not less serious to the community than they are to the Stockholders. As one of the community who are to be effected by the decision that may be made by the Stockholders, upon these important questions, I beg leave to submit very succinctly to the public, the conclusions which my mind has arrived at, upon these very delicate and important affairs.

First—I assume, what I believe must be granted by every reflecting mind, that there is too great an amount of Capital Stock in the State—that is to say, there is more than is required, necessarily, for the community; and, consequently, more than can, by any fair banking operation, be rendered productive to the holders.

Secondly—I assume, upon the same demanded concession, that the interest of all concerned, requires as early a beginning of the process of diminution of the effects of this excessive Banking Capital as is practicable.

Thirdly—A simultaneous commencement of all the Banks, in this undertaking, is to be deprecated—because it would confirm the paralysis the public are now labouring under, and prove destructive to the interests of the people, as it would be ruinous to that of the stockholders.

If this postulate is sustained, it is expedient, nay indispensably necessary to the well-being of the people, that the process understood to be in the contemplation of the stockholders of the State Bank, should not be delayed until a nearer approach of the era of 1836, when, by the limitation of the several charters of the Banks of this state, all their corporate rights and franchises *must* cease. I am aware that many well meaning and good intentioned individuals, as well stockholders as others, are inspired with the most serious apprehensions and alarming fears, if the decision of the stockholders at this proposed meeting should be such as I would advise. But I am well persuaded that the interest of the stockholders alone, in absence of all sympathy and social feeling, would protect the people and guard them against the catastrophe they apprehend.

These reflections are submitted, I own, with great confidence to my fellow-citizens; but with great deference and respect for the opinion of those who are more immediately interested, and profess more capacity to think soundly and well, than myself.

MINOS.

Halifax, May 21, 1829.

NEW YORK, May 19.

Another of the heroic race has passed from the scene. John Jay—the companion and friend of Washington, the collaborator of Hamilton and Madison, the upright and learned Judge, the firm, patriotic, and able foreign Minister, the enlightened Chief Magistrate, the distinguished Senator, the Scholar, and the Gentleman—has paid the tribute which all must in time pay. He died on Sunday, at his residence at Bedford, in Westchester county, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. Mr. Jay has not for more than twenty years taken any part in the public affairs of the country, nor mingled at all in the busy world—and hence, to the present generation, his name was already, even before the grave had placed it beyond the reach of envy or of accident, purely historical. The intelligence, therefore, of his death, will fall upon the community, not with the shock occasioned by the sudden and unexpected bereavement of a familiar object, but as putting the final seal and consummation to a reputation, which, whether for disinterested purity, enlightened patriotism, or simple grandeur, is not surpassed, even in the illustrious annals of the men of the American Revolution.

N. Y. American.

Washington, May 14

We regret to learn, by the Boston papers, that the Hon. Elijah H. Mills (late Senator of the United States) died at his residence, in Northampton, yesterday week. He has been long in ill health.

Public Executions are prohibited in the state of New York after the 1st of January next. We hope the time is nigh at hand when such shall be the law in all states. We cannot but think that these solemn enforcements of the law will be attended with better effect, when executed in private, apart from the parade and excitement always attending public executions.

Recorder.

Tuscaloosa, (Ala.) May 8.

Destructive Hail Storm.—We have never witnessed a more furious and destructive storm of hail, wind and rain, than the one by which Tuscaloosa was visited on last Saturday evening. Indeed, we have conversed with many, young and old, and all concur in saying they never before, in this or any other country, by land, or sea, beheld the like. If the earth with all the heavenly bodies was swung loose from its orbit, the elements could not exhibit more fury, violence and commotion. Night had not come on, and yet it was impossible to see half way across the street. It may be truly said, "the wind roared and the torrents tumbled from the hills." The hail stones were not so large as some we have heard described, but the quantity that fell in twenty minutes is unprecedented. The ground was covered with hail in an average depth of four inches; and in places it was drifted together in large bodies, from seven to nine feet deep. It came first from the north, but veered round with great rapidity to the east and south, destroying every thing before it. On the north side of Mr. Ewing's tavern not a pane of glass, nor even a piece as large as a dollar was left in the sash; the damage done to the southeastern part of the building was little less. Mr. Ewing's loss however, was not more complete than that of his neighbors. All tender vegetation within the range of the storm was destroyed. The forest is disrobed of its verdure, and the ground is as thickly covered with green leaves as in autumn it is with the yellow. The trees of the orchard have lost their fruit, their leaves and even their smaller boughs. In the fields and gardens, every thing that had peeped above the surface has been beaten into the earth. The injury to wheat crops, &c. is irreparable.

The extent of the hail storm, has not, we understand, been very wide, having been as bad or worse here than elsewhere; though the wind has done extensive injury in prostrating the timber and fences.

Intelligencer.

Tarborough, May 22, 1829

Revival.—We turn with pleasure for a moment from the gloomy details of wars and rumors of wars abroad, from the shouts and groans of successful and defeated politicians at home, and from the pecuniary difficulties and embarrassments by which our immediate neighbors are surrounded, to record an event upon which the philanthropist could look with complacency, and the Christian with heart-felt joy and gratitude. During the last week, through the instrumentality of several preachers of the Gospel, an unusual & extraordinary religious excitement prevailed among the citizens of this place; and on Thursday five young female converts were added to the Baptist Church under the pastoral charge of the Rev. J. W. Dowd. A considerable number of others appear deeply affected, and sanguine hopes are entertained that the goodly effects of this solemn visitation have not yet been all developed.

Free Press.

"Without the slightest design of quizzing," the Fredericksburgh Arena states, upon the best authority, that a child was born in King George county, Va. last week who had *five well grown teeth!*

A distressing accident happened yesterday afternoon, arising from the disgusting practice of suffering swine to run at large in the streets. A litter of piglings, passing through Henry street with their grunting dam, attracted the attention of a child about three years of age, which immediately set about cultivating an intimacy by running among them, and striving to catch them in its little arms. The familiarity not meeting with the approbation of the swinish mother, she commenced a most furious attack upon the infant—mangling it shockingly, actually tearing out one of its eyes, and, but for the interference of some persons passing by, would have killed it on the spot.

Gazette.

United States' Bank.—The renewal of the charter of this bank is beginning to be talked about in different parts of the country. The following is from the *"Old Dominion"*, a very respectable paper, published in Virginia:

U. S. Bank.—We copy the following paragraph from the Richmond Compiler of Thursday.—"As the notes of the Bank of the U. States, payable at the offices South of this place, are not received at their office in Richmond, they are not current here but at a discount. This notice is given for the benefit of the Southern dealers, who usually bring such paper into Virginia."

This determination of the U. S. Bank, in Richmond, which doubtless has its cue from the mother bank, has made its appearance at a very opportune period. The question of renewing its charter, is already agitated; and, if we are to judge from what appears in the newspapers, a powerful opposition will be made to its renewal. A few such evidences of its *shaving* disposition, as is noticed above, will complete the downfall of an institution which has never been wielded for any beneficial purpose, but has operated to the detriment of the whole community. Unconstitutional in its enactment, it has been felt only as a scourge, and its dissolution will be hailed with gladness by the American people.

Cupid's Last Frolic.—Married, in this town on Wednesday last, Mr. —— aged 66, to Miss Orpha Wilson, aged 22. [The next day, she fell suddenly in love with her youthful husband's old horse, and they privately eloped together. They were last seen on the way to Canada—the man in full chase. We mention this as a caution to all 'gentle swains' to guard alike their hearts and their horses against this love making lady, as we understand this is not the first of her pranks.]

Vt. pa.

Boston, May 7.

A real Vermonter.—A large wagon with wheels standing eight or nine feet high, attracted the gaze of the multitude, in one of our business streets, yesterday afternoon. The great diameter of the wheels enables the teamster with a single pair of horses to transport a load of five tons of merchandize upon his vehicle, over the mountainous roads between this city and Montpelier, Vermont. The carriage at a little distance resembles a steam engine. A sailor in a red baize shirt, surveyed the machine from stem to stern, and swore that he had been to England and France, Spain and Portugal, besides making three whaling voyages, but that he had never fallen in with such a queer-rigged craft as this before.

The end of the Law.—A Canadian paper contains six columns of advertisements of sales by the Sheriff, concluded with the Coroner's notice of the sale of the Sheriff's goods.

COUNTERFEITS.—A writer in the Cheraw Spectator states that counterfeit $1 notes of the Salisbury Branch of the State Bank of North Carolina are in circulation. They are dated 4th July 1819, and signed Wm. H. Haywood and Will. Polk.

From Mexico.—By a slip received last evening from Key West, May 2d, it is stated that tranquility had been in a great measure restored. Guerero has been installed president, amidst the acclamations of the (lepers) or mob and army. Some important changes in the government were expected. At present the army and Navy are without pay, and the treasury without a dollar.

Com. Porter, it is strongly reported, has left the service.

The Catholic Question.—It is fifty years since the Catholic question was first agitated in the English House of Commons. It was brought forward by the late Mr. Fox, on the 18th of March, 1779, and was passed by a large majority on the 18th of March, 1829, being precisely half a century.

James Murry, of Kennebunkport, has been convicted at York, Me. of murdering his wife while he was drunk some months since, by placing a hot bake-kettle cover upon her back.

A Gibraltar paper of the 13th April contains the following paragraph relative to the recent earthquake in Spain:

In a decree of the 5th inst.—after adverting to the disastrous occurrence of the 21st ult. in the Districts of Orihuels and Murcia, by which was suddenly converted into a desert, a tract of fruitful country, in which stood before 20 buildings consecrated to the public worship, and upwards of 4000 houses, and fabrics of various descriptions, under the ruins of which are now buried numbers of their late tenants, together with their crops, their cattle and all their wealth. His Catholic majesty makes it known that he and his Queen have, out of their privy purses, made a donation of $75,000 for the relief of the surviving sufferers, besides his ordering 20,000 fenagues of wheat to be applied to the same purpose, out of the tithes belonging to the Crown; and farther exhorts in the most urgent manner, the corporations, grandees, prelates, and nobles of his kingdom, the opulent, and in short, every class of his subjects, to come to the assistance of their unfortunate brethren.

NATCHEZ, April 9.

DISTRESSING.—An alarming epidemic has been spreading its avages through our little city since the first day of January. It is of a highly billious character. The sole antidote is a plenty of cash. The only preventatives are economy and close attendance to business. For ourselves, we were severely attacked, and had well nigh given up the ghost; but thanks to a kind Providence and the "Bank of Mississippi," we are now convalescent—somewhat debilitated.

A calculator in the American Daily Advertiser says, that there are 1,289 tippling shops in Philadelphia, who are attended by 6195 drunkards, who bring distress on 30,985 persons, being their wives and children.

Curious discovery.—The public have heard a great deal, and more than enough, of late years, of the merits and advantage of a particular instrument intended to supersede, in some cases, that most dreadful operation, the cutting for the stone. The instrument in question is so contrived that it may be introduced into the bladder with ease by the ordinary course; when its extremity is made to open into three or four slender branches, by means of a screw connected with the handle, with a view to grasp firmly the stone, if small, and thus bring it away.—Cases have occurred, particularly in the practice of Sir Astly-Cooper and Mr. Brodie, where a succession of small calculi (in some instances to the number of fifteen and upwards,) have been thus extracted, and the instrument has been very justly looked upon as a fresh proof of the ingenuity and acuteness of modern surgeons. Recent excavations made at Pompei, however, have stripped our times of the honor of this invention, for in opening the dwelling of a surgeon among the ruins of that overwhelmed city, the identical dilator and extractor here alluded to, was found among a variety of other instruments with which that dwelling abounded. The Pompeian extractor is made of bronze.

TRIFLES.—If life is made up of trifles, as some one has said, or ought to have said, especially may it be said of an editor's life. He has to cull "trifles, light as air," wherewith to amuse his readers, as it is plain that those newspapers are held in trifling estimation which trifle in the heavy artillery of letters. He must be satisfied with a trifling share of praise; and thank his stars if he gets only a trifling share of abuse. The thousand trifles which it is his duty to serve up to gratify the tastes of his thousand readers, may well remind him of the trifles due from many of his readers, which it would be no trifling matter to him to realize. But the reader may think, and even so do we, that this is no subject for trifling; therefore, not to trifle further with his patience, we bring this trifling article to a close.

Fay. Observer.

WILLIAM H. REDWOOD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NORFOLK, VA.

Warehouse on Woodside's Wharf, recently occupied by Messrs. J. & W. Southgate,

Tenders his services to COUNTRY MERCHANTS, PLANTERS and LUMBER DEALERS, in the SALE of PRODUCE and LUMBER of every description, & in the PURCHASE of GOODS, for which his commissions will, in all cases, be very moderate.

His attention being confined solely to Commission Business, and his knowledge of persons and of the mode of transacting business in the Borough, together with his thorough knowledge of the Country Business, will, he hopes, be found advantageous to those who may employ his agency.

To Messrs.
Cole & Shelton, } Williamsburg.
Wm. L. Wingfield, }
Robert Souter, } Norfolk.
Shields & Asburn, }
Edw. Beacon, }

May, 1829. 17—12m

Plymouth, 1st May, 1829.

THE Copartnership of BRYAN & CLARK was this day dissolved. All persons indebted to said concern will make payment to John S. Bryan, who will pay any debts by the said firm.

DAVID CLARK,
JNO. S. BRYAN.
17—1w

Plymouth, 1st May, 1829.

THE subscribers have this day entered into copartnership, for the purpose of transacting

Storage and Commission Business

at this place, under the firm of *Bryan, Maitland & Co.*

DAVID CLARK,
JNO. S. BRYAN,
BENJ. MAITLAND.
17—1w

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed in Trust, executed to the subscriber by Josiah C. Washington, for purposes therein contained, I shall proceed to sell, at the store of said Washington, known as Tillery's Old Tavern, on Tuesday the 9th of June next, all of his stock of GOODS—consisting of

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Cutlery &c.

together with a number of other articles usually found in a store of that kind—also, his household and kitchen Furniture, Stock &c. consisting of Beds, Tables, Chairs, several head of Cattle, a Gig and Saddle, together with a number of other valuable articles, too numerous to mention. A credit of six months will be allowed the purchaser for all sums over Two Dollars, by giving bond and approved security—two Dollars and under, cash.

DAVID J. MILLIKIN, *Trustee.*
Halifax county, N. C. } 17—3w
25th May, 1829. }

Herrings.

JUST received a prime lot of new cut HERRINGS, which I offer, as usual, at the market prices. Those of my friends who have heretofore supplied themselves from my Ware houses, I earnestly hope, will not fail to give me a call this season, as mine are as good as the market will afford.

JOS. L. SIMMONS.
May 25th 17—tf

[illegible].

For the Halifax Minerva.

'Tis said that love is a wayward child;
'Tis said 'tis sweet and sometimes wild—
I only know I feel the flame,
Which time nor absence ne'er can taint:
And yet there is a cause of sorrow;
And joy from hope can only borrow;
'Tis sad to think a brother's love re-
May from my breast that hop move.

FAREWELL TO MORVEN.

Tho' far from all I hold most dear,
I go, new joys, new friends to find.
Yet oft shall memory linger here,
And dwell on all I've left behind.
No change of place, or change of name,
Can make my heart one instant stray;
Firm my regard will still remain,
Tho' I am gone and far away.

Farewell my parents! tho' I go
From under your protecting care,
Still let parental love bestow
A Father's wish, a Mother's prayer.
And when your little flock with joy
Assemble at the close of day,
Oh! in that hour one thought employ
On that stray lamb that's far away.

And thou, in whom maternal love
Was with the tenderest friendship joined,
Who, when depressed, to cheer me strove,
And joy'd the most when fate was kind,
I bid farewell! may health and peace
Burnish the evening of thy day,
But when most blest, oh! never cease
To love thy child that's far away.

Scenes of my childhood! all farewell!
A last faint glimpse of you I've taken,
Yet on your charms shall memory dwell,
And dreams of other days awaken.
Ye woods, where oft I've roved so cheerly,
Will not your echo wake in sorrow,
When she who loves your shades so dearly,
Shall bid you all adieu to-morrow?
Yet, tho' from all I hold most dear,
I go, new joys new friends to prove,
This peaceful home, these friends sincere
My heart shall ever—ever love!

From the London Observer.

EXTRAORDINARY VICISSITUDES.

Amongst the next batch of convicts ordered for Botany Bay, is a female, the natural daughter of a Scotch nobleman. The history of her sufferings, from the moment she placed herself under the protection of a husband, is strange in the extreme. Of the truth of the following particulars there is not the slightest doubt. The extraordinary nature of the case as it was wispered about the old Bailey during the trial, led to an inquiry: and if the experience of misfortune be any ground on which to expect a mitigated sentence, in the instance of this unfortunate individual, the mild course ought certainly to be adopted. Her name is Crossley, and she was tried the session before last, for bigamy, at the Old *Bailey*, and convicted; and it was reported that she had been a general dealer in husbands, and was the wife of no less than five or six men at one time. Whether she had or had not so large a number of conjugal responsibilities upon her, it is difficult to determine, but her conviction at the Old Bailey at the prosecution of her late husband, the brother of an eminent physician, was established beyond question.

Her father, who it appears has never hesitated to acknowledge her as his child, and also has granted her an allowance, took umbrage at her determination, at a very early age, to unite herself to Mr. Crossley; and his Lordship thought it necessary, for the support of his dignity, to exclude her from the priviledges of a child the moment she became a wife. This matrimonial enterprise proved by no means happy: she and her husband seperated and lived apart for so long a period, and with so little knowledge of each other, that death might have been supposed to have interfered between them. It is her declaration at all events, that she believed her husband to be amongst the tombs and she accordingly looked about for another protector, not at all relishing a state of single blessedness.—Her eyes fixed upon Captain Smith, a gallant soldier, who was serving in the Peninsular war, and the contract was readily executed. With this person she lived in a state of comparative felicity until she undertook to accompany him in all the dangers of 'flood and field'—Toil and misery then commenced, and ample retribution was supplied for the offence which she had committed. She accompanied Smith in male attire, and was by his side even in the heat of battle. During the most memorable of the battles in which the English troops were engaged, she was delivered of a child in a ditch. She crawled to a barn with the infant in her arms, but was compelled to move from thence, for five minutes after she got under the roof of the building it was in flames. Her child perished in consequence of being obliged to participate in the sufferings of the mother, who was picked up next day near the plains of Waterloo, in a state of insensibility. Her husband was amongst the survivors of that awful and eventful struggle, but his fate presented another evidence of the calamities by which the unfortunate woman seemed as if by destiny, to have been surrounded. Upon their return to England, Smith plunged into dissipation, and having involved himself by constant appeals to the gambling table, committed forgeries to a great extent, and was executed at the old Bailey about six or seven years ago. His wretched companion made every effort to obtain a commutation of punishment, and in travelling to a distant place for the purpose of beseeching the aid of some influential person, she was delivered of a deformed child in the stage coach. She remained a widow (as it is reported she believed herself to be) for some years, never having heard a syllable about her first husband, and then she listened to the addresses of the gentleman who last thought himself entitled to her, and after a decent period of courtship, married him. At the time of this her last matrimonial adventure she was in possession of some property, and now she is totally destitute; and her noble father, who knows her situation, and is not a stranger to the misfortunes of which her life has been a tissue, has thought it more to the interest of the community to allow the law to take its course than to attempt to check its wholesome rigour, even in the case of his own child.

The Judge and the Quaker.

Mr. Editor:—I send you the following dialogue, which is said to have taken place between a Quaker and a certain Judge of one of the courts in Vermont.

The Judge being on a journey, fell in company with a quaker. Sir, says the Judge, how is it that you quakers always have fat horses, and money in your pockets?

Quaker.—When the spirit moves, I will tell thee.

Shortly after they arrived at a tavern. The Judge called for a glass of bitters, and urged the quaker to drink, but he refused, saying, "I have no need." The Judge then called for two quarts of oats for his horse; and the quaker for four quarts for his.

Q.—Now friend, I will tell thee. We drink no spirits at taverns. How much didst thou pay for the bitters?

J.—Six pence.

Q.—How much for the oats?

J.—Six pence.

Q.—My oats cost nine pence; and what good did the bitters do thee?

J.—They procured me an appetite.

Q.—Abstinence gives me an appetite.—Thus thou seest that we can have nine pence per day in our pockets more than thou; and our horses fat also. But I have not done with thee yet; I see silver buckles in thy shoes. How much did they cost?

J.—Nine dollars.

Q.—How long hast thou had them?

J.—Eight years.

Q.—Do they answer any better service than my strings?

J.—No.

Q.—With the nine dollars we should have bought live stock; and at the expiration of five years we should have had fifteen head of cattle. Here again thou seest we can have money in our pockets. Instead of wearing silver in our shoes we have leather strings.

J.—But you wear the best of cloth.

Q.—Yea but not so much as thou dost. Thou hast so many thicknesses about thy shoulders, we should think thee must be lame. NO FICTION.

RELIGION.—The following short and beautiful quotation is from the pages of the elegant the benevolent, the inspired Mackenzie. Speaking of those who profess a disbelief in religion, he expresses himself in the following heart touching manner:

"He who would undermine those foundations upon which the fabric of our future hope is reared, seeks to beat down that column which supports the feebleness of humanity; let him but think a moment and his heart will arrest the cruelty of his purpose. Would he pluck its little treasure from the bosom of poverty? Would he wrest its crutch from the hand of age, and remove from the eye of affliction the only solace of its woe? The way we tread is rugged, at best; we tread it however, lighter by the prospect of the better country to which, we trust, it will lead. Tell us not it will end in the gulf of eternal dissolution, or break off in some wild, which fancy may fill up as she pleases, but reason is unable to delineate; quench not that beam, which amidst the night of this evil world has cheered the despondency of ill requited worth, and illumined the darkness of suffering virtue."

A schoolmaster in despair with a stupid boy, pointed to the letter A, and asked him if he knew it. "Well, what is it?" "I knows him very well by sight, sir, but rot me if I can recollect his name."

Ludicrous Anecdote.—It may amuse the reader to be informed, that among my mathematical instruments I had an inverting telescope, which I used sometimes to let my servants look through that I might enjoy their surprise at seeing the world turned up side down, and in particular, the astonishment they expressed, when they saw men and women walking on their heads, without their clothes falling down. It got about in the cantonment that the engineer Sahab had a telescope which could turn people upside down, without the latter part of the phenomenon being generally known. So I used sometimes to amuse myself by pointing my glass at the women as they passed My window; upon which they would run as fast as they could, holding their clothes down with both their hands.

Adventures in India.

Poughkeepsie, April 15

Prodigies of Nature.—Mr. Joseph Tripp, of this town, has two female children, of the following extraordinary dimensions and weight, viz: The height of the eldest is three feet 10 inches; her waist is four feet 2 inches in circumference, her arm 18 inches, thigh, 31 inches, below the knee 21 inches; age 5 years and 8 months, and weighs 203 pounds. The youngest is three feet 4 inches in height, circumference around the waist 3 feet 9 1-4 inches, around her arm 14 inches, thigh 2 feet 1-4 of an inch, below the knee 16 1-2 inches, age 2 years and 9 months; weight 119 pounds.

Yorkville, S. C. May 7

Tricks of Trade.—A neighbor from North Carolina, who represented himself in very great need of money, and his little property lying subject to the hammer of some Sheriff, visited our village a few days ago with two horses, which he wished to dispose of for cash—and only cash—and nothing but cash. Of course the horses were offered very low; about two thirds their real value; this excited suspicions; but his plain, honest, and farmer like tale, his look of distress and smile of artless innocence would dispel the doubt, and smother up the suggestion. By such tricks were two of our citizens induced to make a purchase of the farmer's horses. But in a few hours after the good man sold out and left our village on foot, two men appeared & claim the horses as their property, stolen from them a few days previous at Statesville. Search was immediately made for the thief, the country ransacked; every body was asked, did yon see the thief travel this way? The result however is, the honest soul still goes "unwhipped of Justice" and the Jail. Every citizen should be on his guard. The trade we fear is systematic.

Advocate.

SINGULAR.—Members of the Jackson party are not so ambitious of distinction as their opponents have represented; for, how comes it to pass, that three of the highest foreign missions have been tendered to three of the party, and declined in the most disinterested manner? We question very much whether three such examples (occurring in two months only) can be found in the four years record of the last administration.

Rich. Enq.

The Editor of the Harrisburgh, Pa. Reporter thus speaks of the President:—

"We can now repeat from personal observation, as our firm belief, what we have so often averred on historical testimony, that a purer patriot, a better man than Andrew Jackson does not live. We wish that every opponent he has in Pennsylvania, who were deceived by the calumny of their leaders, could see and converse with the veteran republican. No other man was ever so basely slandered, and no other man breathing could have borne it with so much fortitude. Instead of finding him the haughty, scowling tyrant he has been represented to be, his deportment is so bland and conciliating, that a feeling of admiration instantly impresses itself upon a stranger, and he imagines himself in the presence of a venerated parent."

We stop the press to announce the following unpleasant intelligence:—

U. S. Telegraph.

Extract of a letter, dated

"Lexington, 10th May, 1829.

"The University took fire last night, and was entirely consumed. About one half the books saved, except the law library, which suffered a total loss. There was an insurance on the property to the amount of $10,000, and I have no doubt a new building will be commenced without delay. There remains all the smaller buildings on the ground uninjured, sufficient for the purposes of education until a new one is erected on the site of the old. The servant employed by the institution was engaged in the upper part of the building in blacking shoes, fell asleep, and it is supposed the fire was communicated from a candle he left burning. The roof was nearly all in flames before it was discovered."

Mrs. Lydia Philips

BEGS leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that her school will commence on Monday the 8th day of June, at the House of Dr. Brownlow, 15 miles immediately above the town of Halifax. Her long experience as a teacher, (17 years,) assiduous and unremitted attention to please, she is in hopes, will entitle her to a part of public patronage. Dr. Brownlow, with whom she boards, will take six or eight boarders. There is also several respectable families in the immediate neighborhood who will take boarders.

RATES AS FOLLOWS:

Board per session,	$30
Literary Tuition,	10
Drawing and Painting,	5
Music on the Piano,	15

No charge for Needle Work and Embroidery.

May 18th, 1829. 16—3w

SCOTLAND NECK
Private Academy.

THE subscriber having determined on the removal of the institution formerly kept in Halifax town, to the neighborhood of Scotland Neck, begs leave to inform those concerned, and Parents and Guardians generally, that the Spring Session of the above Academy will commence on Monday the 9th of March, and terminate on Friday the 31st of July. This institution will include two departments—MALE and FEMALE; and will be open to children of any age. The course of studies will be as follows:

4th CLASS—Spelling, Reading & Writing, with first Principles of Arithmetic. 3d CLASS—The same, with the addition of English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic advanced. 2d CLASS—Including the studies of the 3d and 4th, with the addition of Modern History, Epidomes of the Arts and Sciences, and Epistolary Writing. 1st CLASS—All the former studies reviewed, with the addition of Parsing and punctuation, Geography from an Atlas, Compositions on Selected Subjects, and Irvings Catechisms of Astronomy, Botany, Practical Chemistry, Jewish, Grecian, and Roman Antiquities, Mythology and Biography, with Ancient and Universal History.

The Female Department will be under the charge of Mrs. Norment, who will teach, in addition to the studies above enumerated, the more peculiar branches of Female Education, viz: Ornamental Needle Work, Drawing and Painting, and Music on the Piano Forte.

RATES AS FOLLOWS:

Literary tuition, per Session,	$10 00
Needle Work,	5 00
Drawing and Painting,	5 00
Music—when added to the above branches	10 00
With any of the above omitted,	15 00
Tax for fire wood, per session,	50

Boarding may be had in the immediate neighborhood at $5 per month.

JOHN HAYWOOD NORMENT.

25th February, 1829. 5—

SALT.

JUST RECEIVED, ON CONSIGNMENT,

2,000 BUSHELS Turks Island Salt,

I have also on hand a fresh lot of

Family Medicines,

Put up in the neatest manner; consisting of the following articles, viz.

Sedlitt's Powders
Soda do.
Sulfit Quinine
Cals. Magnesia
Calomel
Jallap
Tartar Emetic
Laudanum
Paregorick
Epsom Salts
Glober do

Also a few Gallons of Superior Shrub, some old Apple Brandy, Iron, Powder and shot, Black Sand, a prime lot of Lard neatly put up, in kegs, with many other articles equally desirable.

JOS. L. SIMMONS.

Halifax, April 7, 1829. 10—tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP of LEMUEL LONG and A. A. B. STITH, has been dissolved by mutual consent & the books & accounts belonging to the Firm of A. A. B. Stith & Co. have been assigned to George R. Reese, for the purpose of settling the business of said concern. All debtors and creditors, therefore, will apply to him for a settlement of their respective claims, both in favour of and against the Firm.

LEMUEL LONG,
A. A. B. STITH,

April 28, 1829. 13—tf.

FOR SALE, AT THE POST OFFICE,
IN THIS PLACE,
The following Articles, to wit

BACON, LIME,
HERRINGS, SHAD,
Stained Curtain Bedsteads,
WINDSOR CHAIRS,
LEATHER,
WAGGON COLLARS,
FLOUR,
TOBACCO.

ALSO—The following articles:

Bottle Corks, Fly Stone, Turmeric
Liquid Blacking, Ginger, Spice
Venetian Red, Red Lead
White Lead, Verdigris
Chaitman's Drops, Opodeldoc
Nutmegs, Allum, Letheridge
Ink Powder, Pearl Ash
Ground Paint Brushes
Assorted
Shaving Boxes and Soap
Spanish Whiting, Turkey Umber
Crom. Yellow, Prussian Blue
Durable Ink, Staughton's Bitters
Tooth Brushes, Mace, Snuff Boxes
Spanish Annatto
do Blueing
do Indigo
Shaving Brushes, Razors
Blank Warrants
Almanacs

JUST RECEIVED, in addition to the above articles, some Drab and Blue Cloths and Cassameres, Violins, Bridges and Strings for ditto, Flutes, Fifes, Brier Scythes, Spirits Turpentine, country made Russet and Black Shoes, Fur Hats, a complete assortment of Garden Seeds, Candles, Wafers, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Plaid Cloaks. Also—a few bushels Ewepon Tea, an article which is but seldom offered in our market, and one that never fails to insure one thing that is sought for by all, viz: HEALTH, where it is regularly used. I speak not without experience.

All of the above articles will be sold very low, for Cash only.

JOS. L. SIMMONS.

Halifax, Feb. 6th, 1829. 3—

State of North-Carolina.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

In Equity—Spring Term, 1829.

Lemuel Long, Complainant,
vs.
Elizabeth Long, Nicholas J. Long, Richard H. Long & Redding Blount and Wife, Defendants.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Nicholas J. Long, one of the defendants, resides without the limits of this state. It is ordered that publication be made in the Halifax Minerva, for six successive weeks, that unless he appear at the next Superior Court to be held for the county of Halifax, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur, the Bill will be taken *pro confesso*, and set for hearing *ex parte* as to him.

Witness, EDMUND B. FREEMAN, Clerk and Master in Equity for said County, at office, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1829.

E. B. FREEMAN, C. M. E.

Price adv $3 50. 14—6w

HYDE PARK,

HALIFAX, N. C.

FOR REASONS which on explanation will undoubtedly prove satisfactory to every dispassionate person, Mrs. HARVEY, a southern lady, formerly of Raleigh, but recently from Chowocco Academy, will, after Sunday the 17th instant, take charge of the Young Ladies' School at this place. Mrs. Harvey not only *professes* to teach, but actually does teach, all the branches of Female Education usually taught in Carolina; among which is music on the Piano—on which instrument she performs with considerable elegance. In consequence of this arrangement, there will be no vacation until November.

Considering the scarcity of money and low price of provisions, the charges will be rendered as moderate as possible, viz:

Board can be obtained at $30 for 5 months.	
Tuition in the lower branches of English,	$ 7
Tuition in the higher branches and Sciences,	10
Needle Work and Embroidery,	5
Drawing and Painting,	5
Music on the Piano,	15

The Academy is furnished with a well toned London Piano, and a good pair of eighteen inch Globes.

W. E. WEBB.

May 12th, 1829. 15—3w

☞ *Notwithstanding a few idle reports to the contrary, the subscriber declares upon his sacred regard for truth, that the proposals as published in the Raleigh Star of December 18, 1828, have, on his part, been faithfully complied with, and that he will persevere in the scrupulous performance of every duty which may devolve on him.*

W. E. WEBB.